

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1896

The Minister of Finance told the Senate on Friday that some of the expenses of the tax bureau had been cut down by a careful system of advertising. There was a smile on the faces of the newspaper tigers, who lost the tender morsel to their Chinese brethren. It is all in the forgotten past now, but the English newspapers are on record as not particularly favorable to the new system inaugurated by the tax bureau.

Only when a man is bound hand and foot and gagged can he be forgiven for failing to make a forcible protest when his nation's flag is dishonored. Some of the officers of the Bennington as well as a number of other Americans ought to ponder over the incident at the World's Fair, when, as a supposed mark of patriotism an American flag was spread on the floor of a hallway through which a body of West Point Cadets were to pass. When the company reached the flag, it halted, nor would the members move on until the flag had been taken up. Under no conditions would they place their national emblem under foot.

The opium bill has gone to a committee, the members of which will be named today by President Wilder. We know of no better place for the opium bill to remain than in the committee, but supporting it does not die there, it will be decidedly interesting to note whether any five men whom President Wilder may select will be able to muster enough weak-kneed politicians in their midst to submit even a majority report in favor of the bill. In consideration of the view that will be taken of the opium bill by nine out of ten citizens of the United States, those who vote for the measure must not be surprised if suspicions are thereby aroused as to their loyalty to the cause of annexation.

GARDNER K. WILDER, the new editor of the Hilo Tribune, refutes the charge that his paper is the organ of the Conservative Club. We can only say that on the question of what class or classes the Tribune represents there will probably be a difference of opinion between this paper and the Tribune, until the latter can give more tangible proof, than has thus far been produced, that it is voicing the sentiments of the people rather than a clique. Possibly the proof will be forthcoming. We hope it will, and we are pleased to admit to the new editor that the utterances of the Tribune in the last issue are far more rational and tinged with a better spirit of criticism than has ever been displayed by the paper in previous numbers.

Our correspondent "Hawaiian" gives a few pointers on the conduct of Board of Education affairs that deserve attention, and we hope will prove useful in bringing about a clear and final understanding as to the status of the Board in the governmental machinery. It is apparent that the Board of Education should receive more attention than has been granted by the legislative committee thus far in the session, and it should also receive sufficient attention from the Legislature to have it decided once for all whether it is to be conducted as an independent department or as a bureau under the direct supervision of a Cabinet Minister. Under the present conditions the Board is unfortunately between hay and grass, and must consequently become more or less handicapped if this state of affairs continues.

JUDGE NEVILLE, of St. Louis, recently did a good deed, which has attracted wide-spread attention among newspaper men, in dismissing a suit for criminal libel brought by the president of the

St. Louis school board against the city editor of a St. Louis newspaper. The court held that it was the privilege of a newspaper to criticize the public official as much as it is pleased so long as that criticism was not based on personal malice. To this decision no objections could be made except by a class of officials who make themselves liable to criticism, and are correspondingly touchy when their schemes are laid bare. It is one of the strange things of the present time that when some men cease to be purely private citizens and achieve official position, they too often arrive at the conclusion that the office to which they have been appointed or elected is their own individual property, and that a knowledge of their official actions should be kept from the "ghouls of the press," who are persistent in asking inconvenient questions in order to give the public proper information.

The additional appropriation of \$3000, granted the Board of Education, to be used in extending the instruction in manual training throughout the schools of the Republic is money well invested. To be sure the sum is little enough, and when compared with the money spent in other countries for this branch of common school training it seems a mere pittance, but Minister Damon, who holds the purse strings, offers a sound argument when he says that it is best to make a small beginning. With the next session of the Legislature, however, this work ought to have advanced to a point where a call for an appropriation to establish in the High School a special department of manual training will meet with a unanimous and favorable response from the money-dispensing branch of the Government.

CRITICISM "UNCALLED FOR."

There was a deal of sound sense in the remarks of Mr. Damon relative to the amount of kicks and cuffs some of the people of the country think the Executive is in duty bound to stand without a murmur. After standing the brunt of political bisection and vivisection by malicious opposition critics, the Ministry are told by one supposedly belonging to their own party that they are sliding back into the old ways, that their salaries are large enough to supply funds for entertaining foreign and domestic friends, or, in other words, that the Executive is set apart as a football which every man with an apology for an opinion is supposed to kick just for old acquaintance sake, if for no other reason. It is decidedly childish to make a public statement that the Executive has not offered to resign because the salaries are too small. The honorable critics of the Legislature ought to remember that not everyone in this world is prompted entirely by mercenary motives.

Again, when the Senators who, in this instance, set themselves up as critics, are treated with the same medicine which they deal out to the members of the Cabinet, they immediately raise a cry of "uncalled-for" criticism, and call on gods and men to witness what martyrs they are being made; what injustice they have been subjected to. There is a point where a little thoughtful consideration of others is more to be commended than even an appropriation for roads and bridges.

FOR CLEVELAND TO ACT.

Of all the comments made by American papers upon the recent diplomatic incident of the 17th of January, that of the New York World, one of the leading journals of President Cleveland's party, is perhaps the most remarkable. The World, in no uncertain tone, calls on President Cleveland to replace the present American representative "with an envoy who would be acceptable to the Hawaiian Government." Continuing with its terse remarks, the organ of the Democracy says: "The fact that the Republic of Hawaii is feeble

and practically defenseless does not justify a powerful Government like the United States in indulging in contemptuous insult. On the contrary, it imposes on us the duty of respect and protection. When Minister Willis was appointed he represented the policy that pulled down the American flag and sought to prop up the throne of the preposterous monarchy with American bayonets. It would be a graceful and just act to supplant him with a Minister who represents the sympathy of the great Republic for the little one."

This is certainly an unusual tack for the New York World to take and must be regarded as correspondingly significant. In speaking of the probable action of President Cleveland the Boston Journal is of the opinion that such an appeal as the above would have passed unheeded a few months ago, but President Cleveland's patriotic assertion of the Monroe doctrine has given his fellow countrymen a different and very much improved opinion of him. "It would not be at all surprising if he should conclude to deal hereafter in as sincere and generous spirit with Hawaii as he has with Venezuela."

Hawaii may, at least, live in hopes, and, after the record of the past few years, be prepared to be surprised at nothing. The Hawaiian Government has not said yet that Mr. Willis is not acceptable, so any action Mr. Cleveland may take will be an exemplification of his idea of the eternal fitness of things.

REPORT OF THE PREMIER.

The report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is not an extensive document and may well be said to cover a vast amount of detail in the least number of words. The Minister speaks briefly of the insurrection in the early part of last year and pays a very pleasant compliment to the men who responded so promptly and with such genuine enthusiasm to the support of the Government. A short statement is made of the expenses and the rebellion and trial of prisoners, comparatively little attention being given the claims filed against the Government, except that the requests from other governments for information has been granted in the majority of cases.

In his remarks concerning diplomatic relations with the United States, Minister Cooper stands by ex-Minister Thurston, as follows: "It was with sincere regret that the Government received the intimation that the recall of Mr. Thurston was desired by the Administration, as he has ever been considered one of the most stalwart exponents of the policy adopted by the Government when it was established, and had previously served his native country with patriotic zeal and distinction. Mr. Thurston will ever be remembered as the man whose strength of character and firmness of purpose served the country so well during the trying days following the establishment of the Provisional Government." He also speaks highly of the labors of ex-Minister Castle in the cause of annexation, and pays high tribute to the diplomatic capacity of Frank P. Hastings in keeping Hawaii on friendly terms with the Administration during the absence of the minister.

On the Japanese question the Department of Foreign Affairs has taken a very calm and decided stand. The correspondence of Mr. Gibson is referred to, and while it is admitted that the assurances given by him are binding on the Government "it has been maintained that such assurances had no further force than to restrict Chinese immigration so that their number should not be increased above those in the country at that time." Tersely put, the minister sees no reason for not abrogating the Japanese labor convention if the Japan Government seems inclined to make a fuss over our importing Chinese. In this conclusion the Department of Foreign Affairs has the support of the majority of the people of the country.

KILL THE BILL.

The opium bill will come to the front this week, and there is every prospect of a full attendance in the Senate, so that the longed-for repertoire of discussion will be forthcoming. The discussion on this bill should begin and end with the consideration of the first two lines of the first section, which read: "It shall be lawful for any person to import opium and preparations thereof, and to enter the same in bond at any custom house of this Republic." Any Senator who will put himself on record as favoring the passage of this section, even on the second reading, better give up all claims he may have had upon a consistent political record.

Although the bones of this skeleton of corruption have been rattled around at a pretty lively rate, we desire to call attention to the fact that not one newspaper or periodical in this Republic has declared in favor of the opium license. If the men who are endeavoring to revive the skeleton, have any considerable following, they have failed to show it. One evening paper has spent all its impotent powder "calling the Tisser names," and has attempted in a half-hearted way to support the measure but it is still on the fence waiting to ascertain the direction of the strongest wind. Another paper has said nothing and is evidently waiting for the spirit to move, while the organ of the opposition endeavors to coax the Government along toward the opium trap, so that in event it should fall a victim the opposition may make the most of the rank inconsistency which would be exemplified.

Not one popular expression has been made for the license of opium. Can the Senate or House afford to take time discussing a measure which the people want nothing to do with?

If the question of an opium license must be discussed again, give every member an hour in which to present his arguments, then let the decisive vote be taken and let that vote kill the bill.

INFORMATION ABROAD.

In the appropriation bill now before the Senate, Minister Cooper has succeeded in having an item of \$3000 inserted for "furnishing information abroad." This item has passed the ordeal of one reading, and it is to be hoped that it will as successfully survive any future attempts that may be made upon its life during the course of the bill through the Legislature. If there is one thing on which the people of this country trust to luck and the efforts of someone else, it is in the dissemination of literature descriptive of the country; its attractions for the tourist, and an unprejudiced statement of what the islands have to offer of interest to business men of large or small capital.

For a nation so desirous, as the people of this country claim to be, of gaining the patronage of tourists and the capital and labor of the Anglo-Saxon small producer, there are few, if any, places on the globe that circulate less advertising or reading matter. Aside from the Paradise of the Pacific, there is only one publication in the country that is making a systematic business of advertising the place and its people, and that periodical is so completely vile and filthy that it merits condemnation from every hand.

We are in receipt of a letter from a representative of one of the largest railroad corporations in the Western States. The letter gives an idea of what the corporation is willing to do by way of an experiment, and we wish to call particular attention to their methods of going about it. They call first for literature that will tell the people who travel that there is something besides political embroglios in this portion of the Pacific. Some wise-acs have made the statement that our city and country have had all the advertising necessary, through the press despatches sent throughout the world during the last three years. Most assuredly people know now where the Hawaiian Islands

are, but they are sadly in need of supplemental information. A crockery dealer might gain a great deal of notoriety and attract wide-spread attention by making it known that a bull had been in his china shop, but he would have mighty hard work to draw trade if the general impression got abroad that the bull was an every-day visitor and the principal attraction on his premises.

What this country needs is the distribution of a liberal amount of literature giving an adequate idea of the conditions which will prove interesting to the tourist, the capitalist or the permanent settler. This Government and the business men of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai ought to co-operate more closely with their friends in the States. If tourists spend \$250 with the railway and steamship companies, we may be positive that they will spend twice that amount during their stay in the country.

Not only should the appropriation of \$3000 be allowed and be supplemented by the usual subsidy for the Paradise of the Pacific, but the Government should be given the freedom of spending twice that sum in advertising this country in a business-like manner, and seeing to it that the work is done thoroughly and well. If this could be done, the business coming to this country from outside sources might be increased 100 per cent.

AMERICAN OPINION FORECAST.

"If what I hear is true, the next Hawaiian Legislature will do exactly what they found fault with the Queen for doing, and for which they dethroned her, that is licensing the sale of opium." [John D. Spence in San Francisco Examiner.]

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. R. Castle has an administrative notice in this issue.

Tenders are asked for beef cattle by the Board of Health.

Dr. Monsarrat is of the opinion that the swine plague, if any exists here, comes in hogs shipped from the other islands.

If the searcher after legal knowledge who borrowed the volume of "Laws 1858-1876" at W. R. Castle's office will return it without delay all will be forgiven.

Bound Vol. 16 of "Magazine of American History" has been borrowed from this office and not returned. Will the borrower please scan these advertising columns and ponder over the notice.

Word was received by the W. G. Hall from the Hilo rifle men yesterday that they were unable to shoot last Saturday on account of the rain. They will probably shoot their side of the return match against Company B today.

The Board of Health held a session yesterday afternoon. The cholera in Japan and the appointment of a physician at that place to examine emigrants was discussed. The Board did most of the afternoon's work in executive session.

At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew's Cathedral last night Henry Smith was elected churchwarden and Edmund Stiles was announced as the Bishop's appointee. Messrs. Fred. Wood, P. Jones, John D. Holt and S. Meheula were elected sidemen. The annual account of the churchwarden for the past year, was accepted.

W. L. Pettenger left for his home in Portland, Oregon, on the bark C. D. Bryant last Thursday. Mr. Pettenger was for many years the private secretary to Mr. Fields, the manager of the Oregon division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He is enjoying a few months' vacation, having spent two months in and about Mexico and Southern California. During his stay here he was the guest of Captain Dabel and Edward Dekum.

Not To Be Trifled With.
(From Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a cold is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little inoffensive exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are today countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds" which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effective. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BARNES, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.



Little May Bentley

Born a Genius

Disease Threatens to Cut Short a Noble Career

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Restores Good Health.

Little May Bentley is an accomplished elocutionist and natural born speaker of only 12 years of age. She is the only child temperance lecturer before the public. Her genius, however, did not exempt her from an attack of a disease of the blood. Her own words best tell the story: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"I heartily join with the many thousands that are recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been troubled from infancy with gatherings in the head. I was compelled to leave school upon the doctor's advice. He thought it was the only thing to save my life, but I

Continued to Grow Worse. I was persuaded finally by a friend to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The use of one bottle acted as

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures effectively upon the blood and I began to improve. After the use of three bottles the gathering ceased and I am cured of my former trouble. I owe my life and will always remain a true friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla. LITTLE MAY BENTLEY, Shelbyville, Indiana. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and silently, on the liver and bowels.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

FINE HORSE

FOR SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A fine blooded driving animal, perfectly gentle and sound in every respect, is offered in a bay gelding by Martin, 5 years old, dam Kitten V by Volunteer. The horse is a fine driver and gives evidence of being very fast. The animal is now in the hands of an experienced trainer. For particulars, apply to CHAS. ALLEN DAVID, At Kaplani Park Track, 4240-2w 1728-2w